The People's Advocate.

$1.50 per Year, invariably in Advance.

Principles, not Men; but Men as the Representatives of Principles.

Single Copies, Five Cents.

VOL. VI. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1881. NO. 31.

In Loneliness.

The shadows dark rest everywhere,
Where sweetest sunshine dwelt before,
For she, whose life a grace did wear
To gladden souls, is here no more.

She comes not when her name we speak,
No more her footfall greets the ear;
Her voice is hushed; the one we seek
Has gone away, and all is drear.

Oh, would that she might come again,
With all her tender words and ways;
Each like some sweet and blissful strain
Of music, heard in vanished days.

Aye! while the dark clouds round us lower,
Would she again to us were given;
That every hour might bloom a flower,
And every day be crowned with heaven.

Ah! vain to long; yet 'twere no sin,
To ceaseless sigh for all the prime
Of bliss her presence gave when in
Our hearts lived but sweet summer-time.

THE LECTURE.

"A lecture, eh?" said Deacon Hobson, as he stood entranced before the bulletin board of the Stub Mountain Lyceum. "And upon the 'Rights of Women?' Well, I swan! Mrs. Hobson, she'll be a-wantin' to hear it, an' I shouldn't wonder, if Jemimy Ann set up her dander, she'd go into the bargain. Gals is always recin' arter every new idee. And p'raps it's a good thing to stir us country folks up—a rousin' good lecture once in awhile. Tickets twenty-five cents. Wal, I'll think about it."

"A lecture?" said Doctor Briggs, the newly fledged M. D., who had just hung out his glittering blue-and-gold sign; "and respecting women's rights? I cannot say that I approve of the subject; but a newcomer like myself must show himself in public, and there are so few opportunities in Stub Mountain. Upon the whole, I think that I will take a ticket."

"Women's right's?" said old Mrs. Mix, who was always tormenting the selectmen for the privilege of franchise on election day, and who went out to gather her own hay, in harvest time, with a man's boots and rather more than a man's strength. "I'm powerful glad on't! The subject needs agitation in a place like this, where there's wus than Egyptian darkness. I'll go, if it 'costs me a whole week's butter money!"

And thus, in various styles from various motives, the Stub Mountaineers commented on and approved of the lecture which was to be delivered at the lyceum on that Wednesday evening.

Squire Dooley stroked his long beard, as he checked his gray pony before the village store.

"I suppose my girls will insist on going," said he; "but there are so few things going on at Stub Mountain that it seems a pity to deny them a little recreation."

And the landlord of the Stub Mountain hotel chuckled.

"It was an ill wind that blew good to nobody," he said, "and any popular sensation was good for business."

This was on Tuesday. Upon the Wednesday morning, a stout gentleman in a chaise, drew up to the hotel and strutted up to the bar, with a very rubicund face and little, fiery eyes.

"Mary Smith lectures here to night?" said he.

"I guess you're about right there, squire," said the landlord, feeling in his pocket for the bundle of tickets which the lyceum proprietor had authorized him to sell. "A pop'lar subject, too. You can read all about it on the bulletin-board out there, and—"

"I forbid it!" said the stout gentleman, growing redder and more apoplotic with every moment.

"Land o' Goshen!" said the landlord.

"She is my wife," said the stranger.

"My name is Smith—Zerubbabel Smith—and I won't be disgraced by any of this public-lecturing business!"

"Yes, I know," said the landlord; "but I don't b'lieve the law will uphold ye in it, squire, arter the tickets are sold and—"

"Hang the law!" shouted Mr. Zerubbabel Smith, bringing his closed fist down among the glasses with a bang. "I don't care two straws for the law! My wife is my wife, and I won't have her making a Merry-Andrew of herself here, or anywhere else! When do you expect her?"

"The room was engaged from twelve o'clock," faltered the landlord; "but—"

"Very well," roared the red-faced man, "I'll just go and stroll around the village, and you let me know when she arrives—d'ye hear?"

Mr. Zerubbabel Smith had hardly betaken himself to the shadow of the old elms on the village green, when an elderly woman of a starched appearance came in, with a striped carpet-bag on one arm, and carrying a gingham umbrella in the other hand.

"Is this the Stub Mountain Lyceum?" said she, primly.

"No, marm!" said the landlord. "This 'ere's the tavern. The lyceum ain't open till eight o'clock. Want to buy tickets for the lecture?"

"Certainly not!" said the elderly female.

"P'raps you'd like to engage a room," said the landlord, with a glance at the carpet-bag.

"[illegible]ng of the sort!" said the lady.

"[illegible]t of the landlord's imagination [illegible]pelessly drained dry by this [illegible] said nothing more, but [illegible]t the starched female.

"[illegible]see Miss Smith," said she,

"Eh?" said the landlord.

"The lecturer on—Women's Rights," with a little grimace at the words, as if they had a bitter taste.

"Sho ain't arriv' yet," said the landlord.

"I do not intend to allow this outrage [illegible]public taste!" said the lady, vehemently.

"Marm?" said the landlord.

"I am Miss Smith's mother!"

"Be you?" gasped mine host.

"And here I set until she presents herself," said Mrs. Smith, depositing herself on the nearest chair, and clasping both hands firmly over the umbrella-handle.

The landlord looked feebly at her, and almost within the same second, in hurried a short, over-dressed lady, with curls, jewelry, bangles, and a scarlet shawl, while a shabby, black silk skirt trailed its flounces over the dusty floor.

"Landlord," said she, "take down those posters at once!"

"What for, marm?" cried the poor man.

"It's swindling!" said the curly fair one—"downright swindling! We are partners. And Miss Smith is to lecture nowhere unless I sing ballads in the intermissions. It's share and share alike in the profits and the expenses, and I won't be cheated! And so you may tell her, landlord!"

The landlord smote his forehead in despair.

"Be I goin' crazy?" he said, "or is the whole 'varsal world agee? Miss Smith ain't here, nor Mary Smith ain't, nor Mrs Smith, nor none of the Smiths, as I know of!"

"Landlord," said the curly lady, screwing up her thin lips, "*you* are in the conspiracy against me!"

The landlord uttered a groan.

"I wish to goodness I'd never heard of the whole thing," said he.

"But if there's law and justice in the land, I'll have my rights!" screamed the excited lady. "I'll telegraph to Boston to a lawyer. I'll have up the constable. I'll—"

The landlord was vaguely considering in his own mind whether it was best to go under the counter, escape by the back window, or seize his grandfather's rusty musket from the iron hook where it hung above the chimney-piece, and defy the whole party then and there, when a merciful Providence interfered in his behalf. The depot hack rumbled up to the door, and out stepped a tall, pretty young woman, with deep blue eyes and bronze-brown hair, a French gray traveling dress, and a marvelously composed manner.

"Mary Smith!" said she to the landlord. "Are my rooms ready? I lecture here to-night, in the lyceum."

"Never was so glad to see nobody in my born days," croaked the landlord. "Yes, the rooms is ready; but your husband, he's out on the green, and your mother's here a-waitin' to forbid the banses, and your pardner a-vowin' and swearin' she's been swindled, and—"

"It's some mistake," said Miss Smith, in her clear, incisive voice. "I have no husband. My mother has been dead seven years, and a partner is a luxury in which I have never indulged myself."

"This ain't my daughter!" said the starched female. "My Mary Smith has red hair, and she stutters."

"Quite a different sort of person from my partner," said the lady with the red shawl.

"And my wife weighs two hundred pounds, and she wears the Bloomer costume," unwillingly confessed the stout person, who had by this time come in from the green, and was standing staring in the doorway.

The landlord heaved a mighty sigh of relief.

"Wal," said he, "I don't see but that the lectur' may go on, arter all."

The three discontented spirits vanished. Miss Smith retreated to her room, and the landlord breathed freely again.

But in the afternoon train from Boston, a young man, in the undress uniform of a naval officer, came unexpectedly upon the scene.

"Is this the place where Mary Smith lectures to-night?" he asked of the landlord.

"I believe so," said that worthy, secretly wondering if there were any more relations to object. "Ef you want to speak to her, there she is out in the back garding, readin' poetry under the pear trees."

"Polly," said the young officer, leaning over the pretty, French-gray shoulder,

"I hear you," said Miss Smith, turning over a leaf and pretending not to be aware of the pink flush which was overspreading her cheek.

"Are you really determined to go on with this public lecturing tour?" he asked, quietly.

"Why shouldn't I?" cross-questioned Miss Smith.

"Because I don't like it, Polly."

"You quarelled with me," said Mary.

"I beg pardon," said the young officer, "you quarelled with *me!*"

"Do you really care?" said Mary Smith, melting into softness.

"I care more than you will ever know!" he answered, fervently. "Polly, I love you! And as for women's rights, you shall have every right you wish, if only you'll give up this lecturing business and marry me!"

She smiled-hesitated-visibly yielded.

"But I've made the engagement."

"Break it, then," said the officer. "The clergyman lives just across the green—I had his house pointed out to me. Let's go there this very minute and get married!"

Mary Smith laughed and blushed, and burst into tears, and finally put her hand into that of the naval officer.

"Have it your own way, said she. "But I don't know what the public will say."

"Henceforward," said Captain Lacy, "I am to be your public. And my verdict is entirely in your favor."

So there was no lecture in the Stub Mountain Lyceum that night. And the stout man went home, where he found his wife and mother-in-law in a great rage, the starched female proceeded to the nearest camp-meeting, and the curly ballad-singer composed a new song called "Love's Triumph," founded on the incident from real life which had just transpired.

"After all," said the bride, "Smith is an awkward name. And I'm glad I've changed it to Lacy."

What a Volcano Did in Iceland.

A letter from Iceland says: From the geyser there is a plain view of Hecla, that awful volcano that has so often threatened the very existence of the people of this unfortunate island. It is interesting only on account of its history, and looks so much like other mountains that unless you were a geologist, you could not tell it from hundreds of others. Being 5,364 feet high, it has particular charms for Englishmen, who seems to be born with a hereditary propensity to climb, but as most of the ponies that have attempted to climb it came down with a rush over its treacherous pumice-lined sides, no sane American has yet been up to its top. About the time they celebrate the next millennial here, when they put up a Jacob's ladder, as they have it at Mount Washington, and introduce a railroad, with calcium-light effects, as they have at Vesuvius, Americans, I have no doubt, will be quite frequent at the summit. Their representative is there now, for it is a favorite screeching place of the eagle. The reputation of Hecla is like many others—more than her due. She is heard of in all lands, yet Skapta Jokul has done twice as much in a volcanic way, and little is known about her.

In my reminiscences I was almost forgetting about Skapta Jokul. Skapta may be said to occupy the southwestern portion of Iceland. She is no ordinary hill, for she has pre empted a space bigger than Rhode Island for herself. It isn't that she is so big as that she requires so much room for what she don't want. Skapta's greatest effort was performed in 1783, seventeen years after Hecla had done the best she knew how. The reading of the account of Skapta's work will invigorate the imagination, for she gets away with anything the penny-dreadful author ever thought of. About the beginning of June, of the year named, the usual preliminary noise began in the neighborhood of the mountains, and on the 8th of the month a great volume of smoke and ashes spread over the whole district of Sida, going in the direction against the wind. On the 10th the river Skapta overflowed with fetid water and then suddenly disappeared. Fire broke out on the mountain, and two days later a stream of lava came oozing out of the dry bed of the river. Notwithstanding that the channel was 600 feet deep and 200 wide, the lava overflowed the banks and inundated the Meddelland country, lifting the grass as it went as water would float a film of oil. The stream finally floated into the Meddelland lake, filled it up, and then divided into two streams, one of them again seeking the course of the river and finally leaping, maddened and hot, into the sea, over the great cataract of Stapafoss, whose brink is 300 feet above the sea level. The other stream, after traversing a wide section of lowland country, found a line of least resistance in the Hverfisfliot river bed. This last stream of lava, as far as it has been surveyed—there is much of it, how much no one knows, in a country over which no man has ever been—is forty miles in length and seven in width. That which went over the cataract is fifty miles long and fifteen broad. The lava ceased to flow in August, and the convulsion ended with a great earthquake. For a whole year it continued to rain cinders and dust and thousands of acres of grass land were buried and withered under the hot showers. It is estimated that 190,000 sheep, 28,000 horses, 11,000 cattle and 9,000 men died as a result of the eruption. Since then there has been nothing worth mentioning in the volcano line.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

It is no honor or profit merely to appear in the arena. The wealth is for those who contend.

There is a fellowship among the virtues by which one great, generous passion stimulates another.

No man can make a speech alone. It is the great human power that strikes up from a thousand minds that acts upon him and makes the speech.

We need to change our standards. Men must be honored in proportion to their virtues, and considered rich by the measure of their integrity. Life is so much wasted that it loses the divine idea, which is, not the number of a man's days, but the character of his life.

The violet cannot become the rose, the daisy cannot be the lily; and if each could be the loveliest flower, earth would lose half its beauty. Without variety, a scene, however fair within itself, soon wearies us. Knowest thou the moral? Be content in thy proper sphere; thou mayest be the violet or the daisy; but envy not the rose or the lily; all are beautiful when in their appointed places.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

A Beautiful Hand.

A beautiful hand is an excellent thing in woman; it is a charm that never fails, and better than all, it is a means of fascination that never disappears. Women carry a beautiful hand with them to the grave, when a beautiful face has long ago vanished or ceased to enchant. The expression of the hand, too, is inexhaustible; and when the eyes we may have worshipped no longer flash or sparkle, the ringlets with which we may have played, are covered with a cap, or worse, a turban, and the symmetrical presence which in our sonnets has reminded us so oft of antelopes and wild gazelles, have all, all vanished, the hand, the immortal hand, defying alike time and care, still vanquishes and still triumphs; and small, soft, and fair, by an airy attitude, a gentle pressure, or a new ring renews with untiring grace the spell that bound our enamored and adoring youth.—*Disraeli.*

Fashion Notes.

Black velvet poke bonnets are lined with color by the New York milliners and supplied with two sets of ribbon, flyers and tiers, the former made of velvet, the latter of satin matching the lining.

Jaunty-looking marine hats of very fine French felt are imported, dyed in the fashionable shades of seal brown, myrtle green, admiral blue, dark cardinal, etc., to match varied costumes. The crown is encircled with a wreath of feathers, into which is set a garland of seasonable flowers—chrysanthemums of every hue, poppies, wheat heads, and michaelmas daisies being interwoven in true rustic fashion.

Independent coats, to be worn over skirts of black or dark colors, are still seen in great variety. They present the same leading features—a closely fitting shape which outlines the figure, high neck and tight coat sleeves. The materials of which they are made are brocaded velvet, striped moire, plush or cloth. Plain black satin or silk coats will also be a desirable medium between the very expensive and the very plain styles. These coats have cuffs, pockets and deep, rounding collar of velvet, and are also adorned with handsome buttons of steel, faceted jet or those of silk fastened by cords or frogs.

Who Were the Mound-Builders

Dr. W. De Haas, after a careful examination of the supposed connection between the "mound-builders" and the ancient races of Mexico, has come to the conclusion that it does not exist. He considers that the former people were but little advanced beyond the modern Indians, but that they were different. In the discussion that followed the reading of Dr. De Haas' paper in the American Association Judge Henderson objected to the term "mound-builder," as one that conveyed a false idea. There is no evidence, he said, which will justify us in separating the ancient and more modern races, not a single feature peculiar to the so-called mound-builders. The speaker had started out in the study of American archæology with the impression that these people were distinct and separate from the Indians, but he had been compelled by the force of facts to relinquish the theory. It was improper to talk about these people as mysterious, for they were no more mysterious than the Shawnees, the Natchez, the Tensas, and other tribes. The cloth found in their works was like that made by every tribe from the lakes to the gulf, even less fine than some, and their pottery was no better. In short, the speaker said, in his opinion the mound-builders were the ancestors of the Indians.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Acquisitiveness.

In the introduction of his pamphlet on "How to Grow Rich" Dr. Bland gives the following definition and analysis of this organ:

"The faculty of acquisitiveness is common to brute and man. It is not an intellectual faculty, but a selfish instinct. Its office is to desire, covet, long for, grasp, appropriate, anything, everything that can in any way minister to the physical nature. It is a legitimate organ, whose function is necessary to the continued existence alike of the insect, the animal and the human being. It is devoid of moral sense as well as intellectual perception, hence it has no recognition of the rights of property, nor any knowledge of how to get what it desires, nor yet any idea of the relative value of things. It is simply the instinct of acquisition. The ant, the bee, and the miser act from like motives, each compelling what instinct he has to become the slave of acquisitiveness. It is the controlling faculty in each. The insect and the brute, having no other than a sensuous existence, their wants are limited to food and shelter. Man, while allied to the animal kingdom, on the sensuous plane, is lifted infinitely above it by the fact of his being endowed with reason, and crowned with moral sense and spiritual aspirations. By means of his superior intellect, man is able to subjugate the earth and all its forces, compelling it to yield its fruits and treasures in rich and varied abundance to supply his needs and gratify his desires. Through the guilding wisdom of his moral faculties, he recognizes the brotherhood of man and the equlity of the race, the foundation of the principles of justice."

Accepting these propositions as correct, it is clear that the man whose life is spent in the service of acquisitiveness is simply an intellectual brute.

A Violet Blight.

It appears from a statement made by a leading florist the other day that the business of violet growing in this country has become one of great risk during the last three years. The cause is a parasitic disease, due to the operations of minute organisms which evidently attack the small rootlets and absorbents of the plant, and prove so destructive that whole plantations are ruined in a season. When the disease commenced its ravages, some three years ago, violet growing was so far in the hands of a single producer that he had won the titular dignity of the violet king among New York florists. His vast plantation was wrecked in one summer, and he was financially prostrated by the operations of an invisible enemy. The season had been rather dry, and the blight was attributed in this special instance to the substitution of well for brook water in irrigating the plants. Experience soon furnished an emphatic negative to this theory, and showed that the disease was a true blight, like the potato rot, the vine disease, the pear tree blight, and similar destructive agencies that infest the vegetable kingdom. In the violet the disease makes its appearance while the plants are in blossom. The first symptom is the development of nearly circular spots on the petals of the flower, which resemble the spots caused by the concentration of the beams of the sun upon the surfaces of the leaves of plants, by the refractive agency of raindrops after a summer shower; the globular and lenicular shape of the drop rendering it equivalent to a minute burning-glass, concentrating the rays of the summer sun upon the surface beneath, and completely destroying the delicate vessels thus exposed to intense heat. After this symptom appears, the destruction of the plant is a question of a few hours only; the leaves become limp and wilted, the stem withers from the root, and the delicate organism is soon transformed, from the minutest rootlet to the tip of the leaf, into a dry and lifeless effigy. The origin and cause of the violet blight have not yet been investigated, and, as with the potato rot and pear tree blight, the services of an expert microscopic observer are essential to its careful elucidation. For years, until the pear tree blight was traced to the operations of a bacterium, similar to the anthrax in animals, and the potato disease to the *Peronospora infestans*, these mysterious blights were regarded by the ignorant rather as dispensations of Providence than as preventable disasters. Our violet growers should take a lesson from the history of the diseases of vegetables, still comparatively a novel department of microscopic research, and set on foot a thorough investigation, whose results, no doubt, would prove of equal interest to science and to practical horticulture.—*New York Times.*

The Wind as a Motive Power.

Turning now, to sources of energy derived from sun-heat, let us take the wind first. When we look at the register of British shipping and see 40,000 vessels, of which about 10,000 are steamers and 30,000 sailing-ships, and when we think how vast an absolute amount of horse-power is developed by the engines of those steamers, and how considerable a proportion it forms of the whole horse power taken from coal annually in the whole world at the present time, and when we consider the sailing ships of other nations, which must be reckoned in the account, and throw in the little item of windmills, we find that, even in the present day of steam ascendency, old-fashioned wind still supplies a large part of all the energy used by man. But, however much we may regret the time when Hood's young lady, visiting the fens of Lincolnshire at Christmas, and writing to her dearest friend in London (both sixty years old now if they are alive), describes the delight of sitting in a bower and looking over the wintry plain, not desolate, because "windmills lend additional animation to the scene," we cannot shut our eyes to the fact of a lamentable decadence of wind-power. Is this decadence permanent, or may we hope that it is only temporary?

The subterranean coal-stores of the world are becoming exhausted surely, and not slowly, and the price of coal is upward bound—upward bound on the whole, though no doubt it will have its ups and downs in the future as it has had in the past, and as must be the case in respect to every marketable commodity. When the coal is all burned, or long before it is all burned, when there is so little of it left, and the coal-mines from which that little is to be excavated are so distant and deep and hot that its price to the consumer is greatly higher than at present, it is most probable that windmills or wind-motors in some form will again be in the ascendant, and that wind will do man's mechanical work, on land at least, in proportion comparable to its present doing of work at sea.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

There are 102 cities and towns in the United States with a population of over 20,000, beginning with New York, 1,206,590, and ending with Poughkeepsie, 20,207. There are 246 over 10,000, and 311 with a population over 7,000.

In Norway, it is said, the erection of telegraph poles and wires scares all wolves away from the neighborhood, and many miles of line have been put up for the double purpose of securing rapid communication and immunity from the wolves.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A farmer near Madison, Wis., claims to have gathered this year, 1,050 pounds of squash, the growth from one seed.

Mr. Carl Bock, a naturalist now exploring Siam, discovered in Sumatra the smallest antelope in the world. The adult of this species was barely fifteen inches in length and nine in height.

The New York fire department used during the year 1880, 33,000,000 gallons of water upon fires. This is only one-third of a single day's consumption by the city, and a little more than one-third of a day's supply.

A man in Oswego, N. Y., has thirty bushels of horse-chestnuts for winter food for his cow. He has paid boys eight cents a bushel for gathering them, and declares that a cow will eat them when well dried in preference to the sweetest hay and with good effect on the flow of milk.

There is a tradition among the North American Indians that the mammoth or great buffalo roamed through the forests within the memory of their forefathers. The legend runs as follows: "In ancient times herd of mammoths came to the Big-bone Lick and began a wholesale destruction of the bears, buffaloes, deer, and all the animals created for the use of the Indians. This so angered the Great Spirit that he descended upon a mountain, where still may be seen the impress of his seat and of one foot, and hurling his bolts among them killed them all except the great mammoth bull, who presented his forehead to the shafts and shook them off as they fell. At length, missing one, it wounded him in the side, and he leaped over the Wabash, the Illinois, and all the great lakes, where he still lives." The place of his abode, with all due deference to the Indian chronicler, seems a little indefinite.

Adelina Patti.

Twenty years have elapsed since Adelina Maria Clorinda Patti—to give her the full benefit of her baptismal register—left New York, the city in which she obtained her first introduction to fame. She was then eighteen, obscure and unknown; now she is thirty-eight and the public of every capital in Europe has worshiped her magnificent voice.

Adelina Patti is of Italian extraction, according to the best obtainable authorities. Her father was Salvadori Patti, who lived for a time in Madrid, where she was born. Her earliest professional training she received from Maurice Strakosch, her brother-in-law, under whose auspices she appeared in New York on the night of the 24th of November, 1859, for the first time. She took the musical public by storm, and her achievements quickly traveled to Europe. In the spring of 1861 she sailed for England, and on May 14 she made her first bow before a London audience in the Italian Opera House, Convent Garden. The opera was Bellini's La Sonnambula, and her "Amina" was at once pronounced as far superior to the rendition the part had received in any other quarter.

The English lyric stage had never seen so instantaneous and brilliant a success as here. Her clear, high soprano voice, her artistic skill, her pretty manners and her graces of person combined made her the idol of the opera-going public. Her versatility also astonished her hearers, and the facility with which she portrayed the most impassioned tenderness of sentiment and assumed the most sprightly airs of comedy. After "Amina" she appeared as "Lucia" in Donizetti's opera of that name, and in this she was praised quite as highly. Not until she had appeared as *Violetta* in "La Traviata" did her full powers stand forth. She gave the character a purity which it had never before known, which secured for its exquisite music that recognition which its questionable moral tone had so far stifled. The slight opera of "Martha" she also invested with a new interest by her archness of acting. As "Rosina" in "Il Barbiere," however, she developed her strongest comic vein.

In 1864 she essayed the part of "Margherita" in Gounod's Faust, and here she achieved new laurels, some of the critics pronouncing her interpretation and execution superior to that of any prima donna who had ever appeared in the character. She attained a like success in 1867 as "Juliet" in Gounod's Romeo and Juliet, and her career so far has been one continuous triumph. In May, 1868, she was married to the Marquis de Caux, from whom she is divorced some years since.—*New York Graphic.*

A Modern Miracle.

Savannah isn't a very good place for tramps. One of the traveling fraternity called the other day at an unpretending looking house on Jones street. He was an exceedingly woe-begone kind of specimen, and inquired of the [illegible]faced matron who met him at the door whether he could "get a bite;" "I am positively exhausted from hunger—haven't had a mouthful for so long that I can hardly put one foot before the other."

"Could you get a bite here?" responded the lady of the house, in a cheerful sort of a way. "Well, I think I might accommodate you. Here, Lion!" A massive bulldog appeared in the further end of the hall, with an eager look on his expectant face. It took the tramp but two bounds to clear the twelve steps, and he took down the street at a rate of speed that would have discouraged a professional pedestrian.

"Tell me the age of miracles is past," murmured the matron, with a motherly smile, as she slammed the door.—*Savannah News.*

The People's Advocate

ESTABLISHED 1876.

J. W. CROMWELL, - - Proprietor.
REV. S. P. SMITH, Associate Editor.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
609 LA. AVE., WASHINGTON, D. C.

TERMS:

One copy, one year, if paid in advance..... $1.50
One copy one year if paid after three months $1.65
One copy, one year, if paid after six months. $1.75
One copy, one year paid at end of year..... $2.00
One copy six months..... $1.00
One copy three months..... .50

Entered at the Washington Post Office as second class matter.

Please send by postal order or registered letter.

Address, THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, Box 263, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1881.

Subscribers finding this paragraph marked will understand that their subscriptions have expired, and unless they promptly renew the paper will be discontinued to their address.

PRESIDENT WARE, of Atlanta University, says, "in Georgia there is but one college educated man in all the denominations who is preaching the gospel to the colored people." Who is he?

PRESIDENT E. H. FAIRCHILD, of Berea (Ky.) College, in his speech before the annual meeting of the American Missionary Association, said:

The lesson of equality of men is not yet fully learned. Those who estimate the colored men from a knowledge of them as servants, know nothing of their capacity or capability. He quoted the superintendent of schools at Louisville, Ky., as saying that color has nothing to do with ability to learn; with equal opportunity the colored children take equal rank. They do not need different or separate education. Their opportunities, their obligations and their possibilities are the same as those of the whites. What they need is teachers, and there is no danger of the work of education being overdone. He insisted on equality of the colored people with the whites, in schools, churches, hotels theatres, and in the social circle. It can not come abruptly, but it must come gradually. Prejudice must not be mistaken for nature; nature does not allow us to be shaved by a colored barber and object to a colored man being shaved in the same shop; nature does not teach us to accept colored servants in a palace car, and drive cultured colored women into the smoking car. The work of equalizing the races is going on, and it will be achieved. Until it is done, and the phrase "despised races" is yet to become obsolete, the lesson will not be fully learned.

REV. J. C. EMBRY, one of the most eminent ministers of the A. M. E. Church and a delegate to the recent Ecumenical Council, wrote a letter while abroad which has stirred up the ire of many of the clergy, and which promises to make his future in that connection anything but pleasant. His conference recently left him without appointment or transfer. A council was called upon his return for an investigation of the charges he had preferred. After a full discussion the vote stood four to two in favor of Mr. Embry; but he still is without appointment. A testimonial of the people of Leavenworth was tendered, and a handsome purse and other substantial gifts presented him beside. Mr. Embry is in the prime of life, a man without personal reproach, a diligent student, an acceptable speaker and one to whom the largest liberty of opinion should be allowed within his denomination, so long as he violates no law of God or man.

THE colored people in New York are arranging to build a hall for the Colored Young Men's Union Christian Association which, besides providing accommodations for their association, will meet many pressing wants for societies, etc. The enterprise calls for $100,000. Many white people who have been friendly to the advancement of the colored race were present, among them Drs. J. D. Fulton, S. Ireneus Prime, Chas. F. Deems and Bevan, Samuel Morley, of London, M. P. The white speakers said it was only necessary for the colored people to do something substantial for them to receive the co-operation of the whites. Mr. Morley put his name down for $500, and said when the movement was quite well advanced he would hand around a subscription paper among his friends. Another gentleman said when the colored people raise $10,000 he would add $10,000. The movement promises to succeed. We trust it will.

Now what must we say of Washington? There is much greater need for a similar movement here than in New York, and the conditions for success ought to be quite as good.

In the first place there are *sixty thousand colored people* in this district, several hundred different lodges and societies and not one decent hall owned by us. We pay out at from five hundred to one thousand dollars a month on rent for societies, and yet the only respectable society hall is that leased, not owned, by the Masonic fraternity.

There is not a popular literary organization here, and yet there is said to be more and higher literary abilities here than in any other city of the land.

A hall located in a central section of our society, which besides containing apartments for entertainments and a reading room, will add much to the financial strength of our people by husbanding much that is now dissipated. We are sure that for $30,000—probably for very much less—such a building can be erected that will be an ornament to the city and a credit to the race, and the money paid out for rent by the different organizations, etc., would pay the interest on the amount to build such a hall and provide a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the principal.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Having made a flying trip to the "Twin cities by the sea" on the 29th ultimo returning the next day in order that the interests of THE ADVOCATE might not suffer, we could give our readers no information in our last; but waited until now, when making a little longer stay, better opportunity would be afforded us to glean matters interesting to the general public.

Every body is discussing politics, and the election is being quietly conducted. In Norfolk the separate lines of voters which previously existed and afforded opportunities, by delaying colored voters with unnecessary questions, for preventing many a Negro from exercising the right of franchise, are abandoned. Both white and colored voters are in the same line and there is something like fair play. In Portsmouth the same good order is observed and Readjusters look hopefully for the success of their ticket; but the result can only be ascertained when the votes are counted and the victors declared. The success of the Readjusters will inspire the Republicans—especially the colored people—with new life and induce them to many a forward step from which they now hold back. Should Cameron be defeated it will require extraordinary effort to rally them in behalf of a similar movement.

Outside of politics the outlook here is decidedly encouraging. Norfolk and Portsmouth are doing more business than ever before in their history. Cotton, peanuts and oysters are the staples, the handling of which brings so many thousands of dollars into the hands of the merchants and laborers of these two cities. Cotton presses, new warehouses, branch railroads, English steamships, are among the indices of the stability of the cotton trade; oyster boats from the Potomac, the Rapphahamock, the York and the James, activity in the cooper and tinner's trades are evidences that Norfolk is following closely on Baltimore in the oyster packing business. There is also no mistake about the peanut trade.

The cotton trade is simply immense—at least for Norfolk. We remember when cotton formed no marked feature of the shipping interests of this city. To-day it is different. There are several presses erected at the cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars, employing hundreds of men, both *night* and *day*, from the middle of September until the middle of April. English steamships holding as many as seven thousand bales of cotton each, carry away a large bulk, while some of it remains to be manufactured into yarns and knit goods. We are told that the mill at Atlantic City, a suburb of Norfolk, can not supply the demand for its products.

The wages paid laboring men in the cotton business ranges from fifteen to twenty cents an hour for truckmen, to three and four dollars a day for "jammers" and as much as five dollars for leaders of gangs. Nearly, if not all, of this work is in the hands of colored men. White laborers from New York and New Orleans tried, but *in vain*, to drive the Negro from the field.

The vastness of the oyster trade can only be conceived. There are any number of small establishments in the packing business, but one at Atlantic City owned by the Union Co., a Baltimore corporation, consumes as much as two thousands of bushels of oysters daily, employs from from three to four hundred hands, all colored with an exception of a few white girls, who perform the delicate manipulation of the cans, as weighing, varnishing and labeling. Openers of oysters in the steaming department, mainly women and children, receive 5 cents; in the raw, where only men are employed, 20 cents per gallon is the price paid. Many here earn from two to two and a half dollars daily.

Now is a favorable time for enterprising colored men to go into the oyster packing business. They know the qualities of oysters and the processes, and it will be surprising if they do not avail themselves of the opportunity presented.

The schools of the two cities for colored children present contrasting features. The building in Portsmouth is the finest of the kind we have seen in Virginia, but the teachers, all white, with but one or two exceptions, are quite antiquated and inefficient. In Norfolk the buildings, owned or occupied, are miserable affairs - that is, for the purpose intended. One, a barn-like affair, in the suburbs adjoining a cemetery has small and uncomfortable rooms filled with eager pupils; the others, not far distant, are in the colored Masonic Hall, but the rooms are inadequate, and not fully equipped. On the other hand the teachers in Norfolk are young, vigorous, cheerful, competent and colored. With the complete administration of affairs in the hands of the Readjusters we look to see the colored schools in both cities improved—in Portsmouth as to teachers, in Norfolk as to buildings; in both an increased capacity for accommodating teachers.

NORFOLK, VA., Nov. 8, 1881.

"THE SOUTH."

A Panoramic View.

LYNCHBURG, Nov. 2, 1881.

DEAR ADVOCATE:

I should like to call the attention of the large and increasing class of colored people who are seeking general information, to the very interesting letters of the Rev. J. B Harrison, printed in the New York *Tribune*, extra, No. 81, in regard to the South of to-day. Mr. Harrison spent several days in Lynchburg on his way South, and I had the pleasure of introducing him to some of the most intelligent and prosperous of our colored citizens, with whom he expressed himself greatly pleased. I visited tobacco manufactories, schools and tenement houses with him, and was much impressed with his habits of careful observation and courteous manners among all classes of people.

A very striking description of a scene on a railroad car and account of a discussion between some Southern white men and a colored politician was printed some months ago by the Springfield *Republican* under the title of "A Live Negro in Alabama," and has no doubt been widely read.

Mr. Harrison's account of the vast uncouth masses of plantation Negroes in Mississippi especially interested me, because it agrees exactly with that given me two years ago by Prof. Montgomery, who was then teaching in Alcorn University in that State. That any portion of our citizens should be in such deplorable ignorance in this age of education and progress is a melancholy aspect of our imperfect civilizations, and calls loudly for every remedy within reach of the country. I hope the colored people generally will read Mr. Harrison's letters; indeed I wish all Americans would read them as a means to a full and clear understanding of the long-difficult "Southern problem," which now seems happily near a comfortable solution.

Truly your friend,

ORRA LANGHORNE.

JOURNALISM AND COLORED JOURNALISTS.

BY PROF. W. S. SCARBOROUGH, M. A.

Years before the art of printing was invented—for example, in those days in which Homer sang of wars and rumors of wars, of quarrels and contests among gods and goddesses, of disputes and wranglings among deified heroes and heroines—in those dark days in which the real and unreal, the material and the immaterial were so closely blended that it was utterly impossible to discriminate between fact and fiction, tradition was almost the sole means of preserving the thoughts of another. It is true that forms of writing, however, were known long before this time. We may, for convenience, call these a species of hieroglyphics. Thoth, an Egyptian, is said to have invented writing between 2000 and 2500 B. C., but Josephus informs us that he has seen inscription by Seth, the son of Adam. If this be true, Thoth was not the inventor of writing in the legitimate sense. The first method of printing was a very rude one. It was performed by stamping paper with blocks of wood. To print according to this method every new page required new blocks as the letters were fixed. It was not till the 14th century that we had any improvement in the art. As to whom the honor belongs there is some doubt. The invention of the new method is generally ascribed to Gutenberg, notwithstanding the claims of Faust and Lawrence Kosler. With this as a prelude we come directly (1) to the press, then (2) to the *educating power* of the *press*, and (3) to the colored journalists. By the word *press*, I do not simply mean a printing machine, not merely the business of printing and publishing, but I refer to the literature of the press in general and newspapers in particular as a component part of our literature. A newspaper is defined as a *periodical publication printed and distributed for the circulation of news*. From a little crude sheet containing the most meager items it has grown to be a very powerful, political, social, moral and intellectual agency for diffusing general information on all subjects. The earliest sheet with which we are acquainted that approaches a newspaper was found in ancient Rome. It was called the *Acta Diurna* or *Acta Publica*. It came out every day and was controlled by the government. Its contents were enumerations of births and deaths, accounts of money put into the treasury and things relating to the supply of corn. The first papers of any consequence of which we have any account were called the *Relationem* and the *Zeitung*. They appeared in Ausburg and Vienna. The earliest English newspapers belong to the reign of James I. These appeared in the form of pamphlets. From this period they began to increase in numbers and to spread from country to country, city to city, village to village and hamlet to hamlet, revolutionizing the world. It was often a question among the first newspaper editors as to how they should fill their columns. Some took passages from the Bible; others announced that blank space was left for any one who wished to write out his own business. During the reign of George II., prosecutions were very common among newspaper writers and editors. A free press was then almost unknown. The first efforts to report Parliamentary proceedings were violently opposed and many persons were imprisoned. Despite this opposition, however, many articles were anonymously published, and to this day, the author of the Junius' letters is unknown. The first newspaper of Scotland began during the civil wars of the 17th century. When a few of Cromwell's troops went to this country in 1532 they took a printer with them. In Ireland the first sheet was printed during a rebellion of 1641; in France, at the beginning of the 17th century, in Belgium, at the close of the 16th century. This gives an idea of the progress of journalism in Europe during the 15th and 16th centuries especially. In the United States the earliest paper was the *Boston News Letter*, printed in 1704. In 1719 the *Boston Gazette* followed. Next came the *New England Courant* in 1721. In 1729 the *Pennsylvania Gazette* was issued. Thus the beginning and growth in the United States. In 1850 there were issued 2,526 newspapers and periodicals, having a circulation of 426,409,978 copies. In 1860 there were 3,519, with a circulation of 927,951,548 copies. In the number of newspapers exceeded 5,000, with a circulation unascertained. In 1880 the number of papers and magazines issued and in circulation, both literary and political, was said to be about 1,500,000,000. This is a most remarkable showing for so short a period as a hundred and seventy-five years. Some of these journals employ a large number of men and expend thousands of dollars annually. In return the gross receipts of no small number of them are hundreds of thousands. For example take *Scribners Magazine*, now *The Century*. This periodical, though only eleven years old, issues monthly over 100,000 copies, making the gross receipts for subscription merely over $400,000. The expense incurred is enormous. Eugene Schuyler, for his serial Peter the Great, receives the modest sum of $25,000. In addition to this sum the publishers paid $8,000 for the illustrations. A few of the editors of the political dailies and religious weeklies receive as salary amounts all the way from $2,000 to $10,000, and in a few cases even more. Dana, of the New York *Sun*, Whitelaw Reid, of the *Tribune*, the local editor of the New York *Herald*, Nast, the great caricaturist, can fare sumptuously on the proceeds of their editorial labors, Religious newspapers are of comparatively recent date. At first they were scarcely more than collections of brief religious essays or theological discussions. Finally there sprang up weekly religious journals containing something for nearly all the members of the household, such as the *Independent, Christian at Work, Methodist Advocate, The Congregationalist*, etc., etc.

Teaching One of My Special Pleasures.

(Our Educational Correspondent.)

Before an artist attempts to portray the features of his object, he paints it thoroughly upon his mind and memorizes the most minute peculiarities pertaining thereto. He enters upon his task unmindful of perplexities, from the fact, his knowledge how to do, and his determination to do so over whelmingly fill the mind and heart that there is no room left for unseen trouble. If producing an artificial man causes such a soul-stirring ambition and a satisfaction beyond description, why should a teacher working upon the image of God not become entirely absorbed in his work? The material upon which he works is destined to live through eternity.

If the teacher can only realize how precious his pupils are in the sight of God and how absolutely necessary it is that their mind should be thoroughly polished and well freighted with practical ideas no doubt but he would enter upon his duties with more zeal and determination than the artist. The artist's work may be an heir-loom, admired from generation to generation, but the teacher's work, if *well* done, will prove a blessing on earth and stepping stones to that "far away home of the soul." Not like sculptor, who takes his ruff object from its bed of nature, (full of blurs) and patiently chisels out the perfect image of a man, the teacher takes a child whose mind may be compared to a spotless sheet of snow and he has in his power, ten to one, the destiny of the child. The teacher sometimes blots his register and removes it so nicely with a or by a chemical composition, that it can scarcely be seen, but you should keep in mind, dear teacher, that every blot you put on the child's register of the mind, by God's law of retribution, will be also on yours and it will stare you in death and condemn you in judgment. If you make good impressions upon the child's mind, God's unerring scribe will accredit them to you, by means of which, you will be able to retrospect the part in the great trying hour and like Bishop Haven, you be able to say: "Good morning pupils." And what a good morning that will be. Let me assure you, that that "good morning" will pay you a thousand folds for all you shall have done on earth. Every should realize at once that his charge is imperishable and that it will soon add to him weal or woe. The child is a looking-glass in which the teacher can be seen. If he is a grum, cross grained hobby, the child will imbibe the greater portion of it. If he is orderly, neat in his attire, perserving in his habits, mild, genteel and loving in his school house; the same will be visible in his pupil.

I scarcely ever fail in judging the parents by the child. The teacher above all other professional men, should make the study of human nature one of his specialties. He will do well to begin with himself. "Know thyself," is one of the maxims of antiquity. The teacher should do all he can to make his school-room inviting and interesting, instead of making it a derisive object as thousands do. The school-house is the intellectual workshop, in which the teacher represents a great wheel. All that is necessary to make every little wheel do its duty, is for him to understand the whole antonomy. If the teacher can comprehend how much this great republic depends upon his work and how many positions of honor his pupils will be called upon to fill, ere long, he will love the profession more and resolve to do his duty better.

Sometimes I think I see in my school, all kinds of professional men and a probability a president of this great domain, for all I know. A teacher's work will never end: after finishing its course here, it will enter upon a progression and continue to brighten through eternity. Who should not be a teacher? Teachers in the great field of labor, whose pupils will be angels, take courage, like the winds, scatter good seed, God has promised that "it shall not return unto me void." You may have many currents to stern and oppositions to fear, meet them bravely, keeping the great in view.

Every teacher has an opportunity to have favorites in his school and he should have them. If you are willing to try it I will go your security, that your pupils and the public generally will think more of you. Your favorites should be the poorest one, the most neglected children in the neighborhood. Such children always feel they are not worth notice and that nobody cares for them. If you will comply with this proposition, peradventure where you least expect it, you will see men and women springing up in honor, to the highest station of life.

An Example of Business Success.

Mr. William E. Matthews, of Washington, has been long looked upon as a thorough business man, and we are pleased to note that the real estate and broker business started by him recently is meeting with merited success. Mr. Matthews was for years a clerk in the Post Office Department, and aside from graduating from the public service a proficient business man, so economized that he now stands among the most solid of Washington colored men of means. Socially, Mr. Matthews stands deservedly high, and many visiting gentlemen to the Nation's Capital find in him a courteous informant and princely entertainer.

It is hardly necessary to insinuate that Mr. Matthews might be taken as a model by many young colored men whose chances are now as good as his have been, but who spend their time and money in riotous and unprofitable ways of living. We have a few such young men in this city—men who by their extravagance and intemperance are far more ornamental than useful members of the race or society. The man who gets a good salary all the year round and so manages that he is in debt at the end of it is certainly no credit to himself or society. We know very well that a man cannot grow wealthy on a simple salary, but he can certainly save enough in the long run to go into business on his own account by which his capital is likely to double up occasionally. Even a school teacher may look beyond the miserable salary to which one of our Washington contemporaries is supposed to condemn him. Common sense added to a little capital can make a large fortune, and our young men who smoke expensive cigars, give an occasional "stag," ape the fashion should bear this in mind. Such folly can only lower them in the estimation of decent men and women.—*The Globe.*

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1881.

AGENTS.

Cochran, G. . . . . Richard Townsend.
Baltimore..... D. D. Dickson.
Levi Cromwell Gen'l Ag't for Phila.
Washington..... { G. B. Anderson.
" ..... { G. W. Renfro.
C. A. Lemar, Collector for Washington on New Bedford, Mass..... Wm. H. Carney.
Lawrence,..... Rev. W. H. Scott.

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Wm. L. Freeman, 1905 K street northwest, Washington, D. C.
D. D. Dickson, 84½ St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL.

—Societies and churches wishing local notices of their entertainments and other special exercises, in order to ensure the same should send complimentary tickets.

—R. J. Jackson and G. B. Anderson have returned from Richmond.

—Mr. J. W. Cromwell returned from his home at Portsmouth, Va. last Wednesday morning.

—Rev. James W. Lavatt will preach at the 19th St. Baptist Church to-morrow morning.

—The Literary Club will reconvene for the winter at the residence of Mrs. Tilghman, M street on Monday evening next.

—We failed to see the names of the Hon. F. J. Cardoza or T. J. Minton, esq. among the officers of the South Carolina Association. Why?

—The Young People's Christian Association of the 19th St. Baptist Church will hold a union meeting to-morrow afternoon. Miss Rosetta Coakley will read an essay.

—The wedding of Dr. John R. Francis, a promising young physician of this city, to Miss Belle Cox, an amiable and cultivated teacher in our schools is announced to take place on the evening of December 28. It bids fair to be a very brilliant affair, as both are held deservedly high.

—A committee, composed of Messrs. Given, Chairman; Henry Freeman, John Lacy, Arthur Simmons and Wm. Thomas presented, in behalf of the Plymouth Congregational Church, their pastor, at his residence, Thursday evening, as an ordination present, a ministerial suit and silk hat. The ordination exercises took place at the Congregational Church, 10th and G. streets.

—The Social Circle of the Lincoln Memorial Congregational Church will give its first grand musical entertainment at Lincoln Mission Building, corner 11th and R. streets, N. W., Wednesday evening Nov. 23, 1881, for the benefit of the church. The exercises of the evening will be both interesting and instructive, as we will have the assistance of some of the best vocalists of the city. The committee will spare no pains to make the affair a success in every way.

—ST. MARY'S P. E. CHURCH—Vesper service at 4 P. M. The following are the anthems and hymns to be sung at this service: 1. Quartette, 'O, Bless the Lord my Soul"—Marsh. 2. Cornet solo, "Sing aloud to God our strength"—Johnson. 3. Chorus, (a *Beati quorum*—Walter. (b) *De profundis*—Anon. (c) *Levavi Oculos*—Humphrey. 4. *Cantate Domino*—Felton. 5. *Benedic anima mea*—Norris. 6. Trio, 'Rejoice the heart of Thy Servant—Southard. 7. Chorus, "Come Thou Almighty King"—Moscow.

—Last Sunday afternoon the regular choral services were held at St. Mary's Chapel in 23rd street near H, at 4 o'clock A large number of visitors were present, among them Prof. Henry Grant and Bellini Fleet. The services were intoned by the Rev. Mr. St. James lay reader, and are held every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock sharp. In addition to the regular music under the direction of Miss Emma Smith, a cornet has been added, with Prof. Cole of Georgetown as performer. It is the intention of the pastor and committee in charge to make the music an important feature in the services hereafter. Seats are free and the public is cordially invited to attend. Services held regular morning and afternoon.

—A grand concert and exhibition will be given by the junior classes of the Ebenezer A. M. E. Sunday School at their church, on Beall, near Montgomery street, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, 14th and 15th inst. It is said that this concert and exhibition will be far superior to any given by the junior classes of the school. Great care has been taken in selecting the latest and best pieces, both in speaking and singing, and a new and interesting programme will be presented to all present. This school had their jug breaking last Monday night, and it was astonishing to see the little ones making their way to the church through the heavy rain, which was falling continually, for the purpose of being present with their jugs. They realized from the jugs the sum of $30. Everybody is invited to attend their concert next Monday and Tuesday evenings. Admission only 15 cents. Miss Mamie Thomas will preside at the piano.

—Bishop D. A. Payne, of the A. M. E. Church, organized at Union Bethel Church on Tuesday evening last, Nov. 9th, 1881, a Literary Association, in accordance with order of last General Conference, the purpose of which is the diffusion of knowledg among the masses by discussing different subjects and reading essays. The Bishop has for many years striven to get these associations a general feature in the whole church, having always introduced them wherever he has presided. The Association was organized by the election of Mr. Robert T. Smith, President; Miss Annie E. Geary, 1st Vice President; Miss Amanda R. Bowen, 2d Vice President; Mr. Chas. H. Shorter, Secretary; Miss Chanie A. Patterson, Librarian; Mr. William Beckett, Treasurer; Mr. C. C. Freeman, Mr. Daniel Hardy, Mr. William Johnson, Miss Julia R. Bush and Miss Belle Nickens, Executive Committee. The Regular meetings of the Association will be held the second and fourth Tuesdays in each month. The first meeting, however, will be held on Tuesday evening next, 15th inst. Subject for discussion, "Who were the ancient Egyptians, and what did they accomplish?" To be opened by Rev. A. W. Upshaw. Subject of essay, "What are the Elements of True Womanhood. Miss Annie E. Geary will read the essay. As all are to engage in the discussion of questions, all must engage in study and research, so that a greater number will be benefitted. The membership is not confined to the membership of the church, so that we may hope for great results from the Association organized by one who has given the best of his life to lifting his race. The meetings of the Association are open to the public. All are invited.

A Fashionable Marriage

Last Tuesday morning at nine o'clock Mr. Thomas W. Irving of this city, but orginally of New Orleans, La., was married to Miss Martina Jackson of this city, at St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church Father Walsh performed the ceremony. The ceremony was followed by grand high mass, after which the bridal party communed. After the benediction the party left the church and was driven to the residence of the bride's parents 17th Lots. n, w., where a bridal breakfast was served. Representatives of the different branches of the family were present also a few intimate friends of the family, among them Mr. Isaac Landic, Dr. and Mrs. Augusta. At night a reception was held from 6 to 11 p. m.

The bride was dressed in white satin brocade, puff satin front, panier basque trimmed with lace, skirt *en traine*, pearl ornaments.

The bridesmaids, Misses Clara Murdock and Clara Jackson, were dressed in white swiss trimmed with lace. The groom was tastefully attired in the conventional full dress suit. The groomsmen were Messrs. John F. Robinson and Mr. Alphonso Jackson, brother to the bride

The high esteem in which the bride and groom were held manifested by the large number of useful and ornamental presents given an account of which will appear in our next.

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Prof of Greek, University of Wisconsin.

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WM. G. FROST, A. M.,
Professor of Greek, Oberlin College, Ohio.

"Upon examination I find that Prof. Scarborough's First Lessons in Greek has many excellencies. The simplicity with which the principles of the Greek language are brought to the attention of the student as the different exercises follow each other, is one of its chief attractions. He has succeeded in avoiding the mistake, made by many authors, of presenting unnecessary complications in a *first book*, which serve to mislead and confuse the beginner. I am so favorably impressed with the general plan of the work that I shall recommend it to the Principal of the Preparatory Department for trial in this Institution."

JAMES M. GREGORY,
Professor of Latin, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

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To Whom It May Concern.

Parties residing here, desiring to see the undersigned on any business will please call at his office 609 Louisiana ave. between 4 and 5 p. m., or at his residence, 1511 P Street, n. w., in the evening and *not*, unless specially authorized to do so, call where he is employed by the General Goverment.

J. W. Cromwell.

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THE NEWS.

The resignation of Hon. John W. Foster, minister of the United States to Russia, was accepted by Secretary Blaine in the name of the President.

The President will name November 24 as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

Commissioner Dudley, of the Pension Bureau, will ask Congress lor an immediate deficiency appropriation of $20,000,000, and for $100,000,000 for disbursement during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

The Treasury Department has been notified of a new method of defacing silver coin, which is not for gain, but for the purposes of advertisement. It is the stamping upon one side of the coin of an advertisement, generally of a quack medicine. It is stated that this new advertising dodge has been in use for a couple of months, and that large quantities of silver coins have already been defaced in this way.

The spot where President Garfield's head rested in the passenger room of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad depot when he fell after being shot by Guiteau has been marked with a metal tablet.

The pink-eye disease is on the increase in Baltimore, and over two hundred horses have died from it.

The Mexican Senate has approved the railroad concessions granted to Frisbie & Degress, for C. Huntington and Jay Gould, respectively. It has also approved the law abfogating the authority of the executive to grant railway concessions, as requested by him, but authorizing him to alter existing concessions and to transfer those that may become forfeited.

A rich find of gold has been made on the shores of Lake George, near Yarmouth, N. S., and prospecting licenses, covering upwards of 100 acres, have been taken out.

The actual competition of gins and cleaners for award will occur in December, when the National Cotton Planters' Association will be in session. A large delegation of spinners will attend this competition, which is expected to settle conclusively several questions of vital importance to the future of cotton culture. Messrs. Atkinson and Garseed, in behalf of the National Cotton Manufacturers' Association, have furnished the press with a statement, saying that the meeting of the National Cotton Planters' Association to be held December 6th, three to six hundred in number, should be met by an equal number of manufacturers from the North, and highly commending the exhibition.

The remarkable publication in the *Star*, of Washington, with reference to "a notable Cabinet meeting," in which President Arthur is represented to have dictated to Attorney General MacVeagh, is not only denied by the latter's friends, but pronounced silly by officials in the President's close confidence. As a fact, there was no such interview, and Mr. MacVeagh has steadily declined to take part in the Cabinet deliberations since he tendered his resignation at Elberon.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's round house at Princeton, N. J., was consumed by fire with its contents, including a locomotive. The loss is $15,000. The fire was of incendiary origin.

A building on Sycamore street, Cincinnati, between Eighty-ninth and Nintieth, owned by Meyer & Werkel, mirror-makers, and occupied by that firm and by Davis & Pohlkamp, furniture makers, was burned. Loss on stock and machinery $24,000, equally divided between the two firms, and $6,000 on building.

A very destructive fire occurred in Hoboken, N. J., totally destroying what was known as Eagle Dock, owned by the Hoboken Dock Company of Hamburg, and leased by the Wilson and Eagle Steamship Companies; also two full cargoes of merchandise.

Ben Hogan, the former pugilist, who has turned evangelist, and Minnie Brooks, a woman who not long since converted her house into a mission, are making strenuous exertions to convert the people of Chicago. Hogan is prospering, and preaches nightly in a large storeroom he has rented.

It is confidently asserted that two years hence an entirely new system of railroads from ocean to ocean will be in operation, and already the better part of the great chain is completed. The termini will be New York and San Francisco.

Judge W. C. Flemming died at his residence in Bainbridge, Ga. Governor Colquitt has appointed Hon. L. P. D. Warren, of Albany, judge of the Albany Circuit Court in his place.

Mrs. Garfield has left Mentor to take up her residence in the Blake mansion, on Euclid avenue, Cleveland. Her three younger children will be placed in a private school. Mr. Rudolph, her brother, has been appointed administrator of the late President Garfield's estate.

Four hundred milk-men were fined in New York and two thousand gallons milk condemned.

The electric light has been successfully introduced to the Globe Cotton Mills, at Augusta, Ga., being the first electric light put up in that city.

The railroad bridge over the Licking River at Cynthiana, Ky., on the Kentucky Central Railroad, was totally destroyed by fire.

Colonel Wm. A. Cook, in behalf of the government, made an able argument in the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia in opposition to the motion to quash the information recently filed against certain parties who, it is alleged, swindled the government in the matter of "star route" mail service.

Senator-elect Windom says the report of a late Cabinet meeting, at which it was represented that the President reprimanded Attorney General MacVeagh, is false.

The present incumbent of the Lynchburg post office refuses to turn it over to Mr. Statham, who was recently appointed postmaster.

General Sherman has submitted his annual report, in which he says that our companies are too small for efficient discipline and for economical service. He recommends that Congress repeal that clause of the existing law which limits the enlisted force of the army to 25,000 men. General Sherman maintains that no soldier should ever be compelled to do menial labor without compensation or without his own consent, and he recommends that the existing law be repealed or modified so as to secure that end. In his judgment the military academy at West Point fulfils its uses, and can safely be entrusted to prepare boys to become soldiers of the future.

At a fire on Veasy street, New York, in a tenement house containing sixteen families, it is reported several persons were burned.

In the insurance the question whether the penalty of forfeiture for non-payment of premium expressed in a policy of insurance can be enforced the United States Supreme Court decided in the affirmitive.

A Tucson (Arizona) despatch says in a fight between the hostile Apaches, under Chiefs Vav and Dravo, and United States cavalry in Apache county, four Indians were killed and three women and children captured.

The fast train for Chicago on the New York Central road made the run from New York to Albany—150 miles—in three hours and twenty minutes.

Wrangel Land has been explored by the crew of the arctic steamer Rogers, and found to be an Island, water surrounding the entire land.

A telegram was received at the Treasury Department announcing the death of Mr. Bushrod Birch, who was for eighteen years disbursing officer of the Treasury Department.

The Georgia Central Railroad has decided to make a cent-a-mile rate to the Atlanta Exposition over its system of roads in Georgia, special days for excursions to be fixed by the heads of the several lines under its control.

A Chicago despatch says the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads did not follow the advance in freights made by the Vanderbilt roads, but decided it would not be expedient at present.

M. C. Gordon, dry goods merchant, of Columbus, Ga., suspended. Mortgages amounting to $25,000 were forclosed, and his stock is now in the hands of the sheriff. Liabilities over $60,000; assets estimated $50,000.

Mr. Scoville, of counsel for the assassin Guiteau, in the Criminal Court at Washington, demanded possession of a certain paper addressed to him by Guiteau, and which had fallen into the hands of District Attorney Corkhill. The latter denied having the paper, and Mr. Scoville said he would produce an affidavit from the warden of the jail to the effect that he delivered such a paper to Mr. Corkhill.

Argument in behalf of the government in opposition to the motion to quash the information filed against Thomas J. Brady et al., charged with swindling the government through "expedited star route" mail contracts is progressing.

Judge Settle, of Florida, it is said, stands a fair chance of being made secretary of the navy. He is said to be General Grant's choice for that position.

Four white men were killed and two severely wounded by colored men at Meridian Station, in Meridian, Mississippi. The negroes opened fire on the whites at the polls while the election was going on. The whites had no arms to defend themselves with, and consequently none of the negroes suffered.

Colonel W. E. Cameron, Readjuster candidate for governor of Virginia, has been elected by about 12,000 najority over Major Daniels, the Funder candidate. The Legislature is close, with the chances in favor of the Readjusters.

The Republicans in Pennsylvania have elected their State Treasurer, and a majority in the Legislature.

The result in New York is very close, with the chances in favor of the Democrats. The latter will probably have a small majority on joint ballot in the Legislature.

The Republicans will have a small majority in the Legislature of New Jersey.

Mississippi has gone Democratic by from 25,000 to 30,000 majority.

Returns from Maryland, almost complete, show that Keating's majority over Gorsuch is 13,445. His majority in Baltimore was 12,133.

The Republicans have carried nine and the Democrats three of the States, voting on November 8.

The report of the Quartermaster General of the army shows that the moneys for the service of the department during the fiscal year amounted to $13,857,187.57, while the disbursements amounted to $12,151,891 53.

The Atlanta cotton exhibition is acknowledged to be unprecedented in magnitude and usefulness, and interest in it is unabated. General Sherman and his comrades of the Mexican war will be present on "Mexican veterans' day." Secretary Blaine's exhibit of consular statements regarding foreign cotton is extremely valuable in aiding our manufacturers and exporters to meet the wants of foreign countries.

The State House at Austin, Texas, including the State Library, has been burned—loss $220,000.

The Norfolk Cotton Exchange has reports from thirty-five counties in Virginia and North Carolina, from which the average yield is estimated at 525 pounds to the acre, and the whole yield 33⅓ per cent. less than last year. The Louisiana Cotton Exchange reports the average yield in that State at 591 pounds per acre, Mississippi 608 pounds and Arkansas 360 pounds.

Two four-story houses fell with a terrible crash, in New York, killing seven persons outright and injuring many others. They were tenement houses filled with families. The buildings had been previously condemned.

A man was killed in Cincinnati with fulminating powder. He was repairing a roof and fcund a cigar box full of the powder and in handling it, it exploded. He was blown to atoms.

The coming holidays will be more generally observed than any for many years, and we would remind our readers that a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will prove a most acceptable holiday present.

FOREIGN NEWS.

M Gambetta admits having recently had an interview with Prince Bismarck. He says he has made three journeys to Germany incognito.

M. Brisson, Republican, was elected president of the French Chamber of Deputies. Several Republicans were elected vice-presidents of the Chamber.

At a secret Papal consistory at the Vatican, the Pope blamed the Emperor Francis Joseph for inviting the King of Italy to Austria.

Advices from Buenos Ayres state that the government of Chili has sent a special mission to Peru to conclude a treaty of peace, or to provide for the complete military occupation of Peru.

Archbishop Croke advises tenants to tender fair rents to landlords. The subcommission of the Land Court sitting at Belfast gave four additional decisions, reducing the rent in each case about twenty-eight per cent.

Lord Waterford's tenantry having paid full rent and promised not to prevent hunting, that sport was recommenced. Mr. Cantwell, the honorary secretary, and Mr. Kenny, the treasurer of Castle Corner (county Kilkenny) Land League, having returned to their homes, have been arrested.

A private telegram has been received at Ottawa stating that the American, Canadian, European and Asiatic Cable Company will lay two cables next year, and during the present winter will make arrangements for the construction of and lines from Halifax to Victoria.

It is given out that England and France will not tolerate any more insurrectionary demonstrations on the part of the Egyptian army.

Sixteen thousand claims for the adjustment of rent have been filed in the Land Court.

Guiteau was burned in effigy at Lewis on Guy Fawkes day.

The insurgent Arabs have fled form the vicinity of Kairoman.

The Bey of Tunis is entirely satisfied with the French military operations and has expressed his devotion to France.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Rome says: 'The Pope has expressed himself strongly in condemnation of the proceedings of the Irish Land League."

General Ignatieff, Minister of the Interior of Russia, has instructed the committee to finally consider the whole subject of the Jewish question, and elaborate a project for dealing with it, to be submitted for legal sanction.

Two prominent members of the Home Rule League interviewed Mr. Parnell, and found him still in favor of a reduction of rents. Five thousand tenants on the estate of Sir John Ennis, near Athlone, will demand an abatement of rents.

The Rev. George Granville Bradley, the new dean of Westminster, alluded in a friendly way to America in his inaugural sermon.

The statue of Lord Byron, at Missolonghi, was recently unveiled.

Prince Bismarck has sued Herr Von Bunsen for slander.

The Marquis of Salisbury censures the past and present policy of the British government in dealing with the Irish question. James Luite, formerly secretary of the Mullinger branch of the Land League, who was discharged from jail, was re-arrested.—Dr. Falk has been elected a member of the Reichstag on a second ballot.—Arthur Lefroy has been convicted of the murder of Mr. Gold and sentenced to be hanged.—Cetewayo has been granted permission to visit England.—Precautions for Mr. Gladstone's safety continue to be taken.—The liberals of Londonderry county have adopted Mr. Porter as their candidate for the vacancy in Parliament caused by the promotion of Right Hon. Hugh Law to be lord chancellor of Ireland.

HUMOROUS.

A marksman—The chap who cannot write his name.

The whale, says *Andrews' Queen*, is the politician of the sea. He frequently comes to the surface to spout.

No matter how gay the colored suits of the young men, the chimney never forgets its dignity and gravity, for it soot is always black.

Conjurers astonish an audience by taking rolls of ribbon from their mouths, but then it is a common thing to see a carpenter take hammer and nails out of his chest.

An Indianapolis exchange mentions that St. Jacobs Oil cured Mr. J. H. Mattern, a letter-carrier of the city, of a severe sprain, contracted in the war.—*Detroit (Mich.) Western Home Journal.*

"Aim high," says Emerson. "Aim low," said General Jackson. Perhaps the best way is to shut your eyes and pull the trigger.

From the Wilmington (Del.) *Republican*: Mr. J. M. Scott, corner Third and Madison streets, had a remarkable fine horse cured of the scratches by St. Jacobs Oil.

The parts of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty have all been completed, and are being put together. Hon. Levi P. Morton, United States Minister to France, drove the first bolt.

POVERTY AND DISTRESS.

That poverty which produces the greatest distress is not of the purse but of the blood. Deprived of its richness it becomes scant and watery, a condition termed *anemia* in medical writings. Given this condition, and scrofulous swellings and sores, general and nervous debility, loss of flesh and appetite, weak lungs, throat disease, spitting of blood and consumption, are among the common results. If you are a sufferer from thin, poor blood employ Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which enriches the blood and cures these grave affections. Is more nutritive than cod liver oil, and is harmless in any condition of the system, yet powerful to cure. By druggists.

The use of tea became general in China about the year 600. It was introduced into Japan in 810 A. D.

As a tonic and nervine for debilitated women nothing surpasses Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." By druggists.

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DOGS.—Two 7 month pups and one brood bitch, cross between bull and bull terrier—splendid watchers, $10 each. One fine English setter, seven months old, from prize winning stock, $15. W. B. Peet, Station M., N. Y. City.

A Name Stamp, to print your name on clothing, books, etc. 15c. J. W. King, Dubois, Pa.

The Apocrypha books of the Bible are those whose authenticitly as inspired writings is not admitted. On that account they are not considered a part of the sacred canon of the Scripture.

Pasty, Colorless Faces.

Lank forms, hollow cheeks, and lark-lustre eyes plainly mark the debilitatdd. They show that the blood lacks richness and the frame vigor, that digestion and afsimilation, twin functions, without the vigorous discharge of which there can be no such thing as stamina, are disordered and weak. To the feeble, infirm and lean, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters specially commends itself. Proofs, were such necessary, might be multiplied ad infinitum, to show that waning vitality is but the preface to exhausting disease, and that in order to interpose a bolwark against the latter, vigor must be increased, not only by judicious nutrition, and the selection of easily assimilable articles of diet, but by removing that not easily surmounted obstacle to health, imperfect digestion. For faulty digestion the Bitters is the most popular and amply tested of remedies, strengthing the stomach, fertilizing the blood and banishing every dyspeptic symptom. Moreover, it is a standard remedy for chills and fever, rheumatism, constipation and billiousness.

The first college established in America was the Harvard College in 1638. It received its name from the founder, John Harvard.

Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are sugar-coated and inclosed in glass bottles, their virtues being thereby preserved unimpaired for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are always fresh and reliable. No cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. By druggists.

Kit Karson was a mountaineer, trapper and guide. He died at Fort Lynch, Col., May 23, 1868.

SAFE AND RELIABLE.—There is no disease of the human system for which the VEGETINE cannot be used with perfect safety, as it does not contain any metallic compound.

The Marquis of Lorne was appointed Governor-General of Canada July, 29, 1878.

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Then try Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

Mosaic gold sometimes called ormulu, is an alloy of copper and zinc.

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Cancers and Cancerous Humors.

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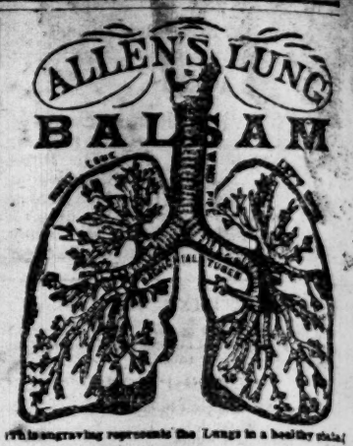
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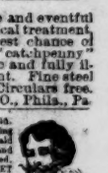
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